

harvest was investigated, but counts showed that wheyus only 1 to 3 per cent of diseased plants developed in the vicinity of such remains; 23 to 38 per cent, developed next to stands of winter wheat. It is concluded, therefore, that stubble and crop debris do not constitute an important source of infection in summer wheat. The life-cycle of the fungus in the Voronezh district appears to run through the following stages: (1) maturation of the ascospores (August, Sept., and Oct.); (2) infection of winter wheat through the ascospores (September and October) followed by the overwintering of the fungus on winter wheat in form of mycelial mats; (3) the development of the disease on winter wheat (April and May); (4) spread of the disease to summer wheat; (5) the formation of perithecia on the winter and the summer wheats (second half of May and first half of June, respectively); (6) further development of the fungus on summer wheat; and (7) the dormancy of the ascigerous stage on harvest remains (late July, August, September). It thus appears that, contrary to previous assumptions, the hardy ascigerous stage does not constitute an important mode of overwintering for the fungus (cf. R.A.M., xvii, p. 306) but provides a means for ensuring the infection of winter wheat in the late autumn.

R of 42

Gorlenko (M. V.). Извореність пшениці під *Bact. translucens* var. *undulorum* від пшениці. [The pathogenicity of different races of *Bact. translucens* var. *undulorum* to Wheat].—*C. R. Pan-Sov. V. I. Lenin Acad. agric. Sci., Moscow*, vi, 9, pp. 26-28, 1941.

The pathogenicity of the 13 races of *Bacterium translucens* var. *undulorum* [*Xanthomonas translucens* var. *undulosa*: see preceding abstract], isolated from wheat at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Pan-Soviet Institute for Plant Protection, was tested in the open at Mitrofanovka, Voronezh district. When the inoculated seeds of wheat variety Cesium 0111 were sown in boxes, all but race 768 produced infection (ranging from 6.6 to 32 per cent.) within 12 days of sowing. The symptoms developing on infected plants included, in addition to those previously described [R.A.M., xvi, p. 91], watery, light green, foliar lesions, which grew, coalesced, and reaching the leaf margin turned white, the leaves breaking off at that stage and their upper parts dying off.

Inoculation of mature plants of Ukrainka, Luteacens 1060/10, and Cesium 0111 with suspensions of nine races of the bacterium produced infection in all cases within 21 to 23 days, the average percentage of infection for the three varieties being 35.1, 56, and 49.3, respectively. In no case was complete blackening of the ears observed in the field, the complete blackening being probably only characteristic of plants grown from infected seed.

R. of 4/4

GOLLENKO (M. V.). Modes of hibernation of mildew (*Erysiphe graminis* D. C.) on cereals. — *C. R. Acad. Sc. U.R.S.S.*, N.S., xxxv, 6, pp. 187-188, 1942.

In studies conducted in the Voronezh district from 1937 to 1941 it was found that different forms of *Erysiphe graminis* from different cereal hosts vary in their mode of hibernation. Thus, *E. g. tritici* overwinters on winter wheat plants in the form of brown cushions of mycelium. *E. g. hordei* similarly overwinters on winter-sown barley, and the area of injurious activity of this form is, therefore, associated with regions in which winter barley is grown on a large scale. *E. g. bromi*, a strictly specialized form attacking only *Bromus arvensis*, overwinters by means of numerous perithecia, thus adapting itself to the winter behaviour of its host, an annual plant with a short growing season. *E. g. coryopteris* overwinters in the form of mycelium on *Agropyron repens*. *E. g. posse* was observed to form only the conidial stage on *Poa pratensis* and *P. silvestris*, migrating in the autumn to the rosettes, which outlive the winter, and hibernating on them, whereas on *P. bulbosa*, which dies by the end of summer, the fungus produced large numbers of perithecia. *E. g. dactylidis* overwinters on *Dactylis glomerata* in the form of mycelium in mild winters and in the form of perithecia in severe ones. It is concluded from these observations that the different forms of *E. graminis* differ not only in host range but also in their mode of hibernation, that their mode of hibernation is adapted to the biological peculiarities of the host plant, and that they tend to spend the shortest possible

time apart from the living tissues of the host. For instance, the ascus stage is absent from hosts which live through the winter, but develops rapidly and abundantly on hosts with a short growing season. On account of the existing differences in specialization and biology between the forms studied, it is suggested that the mixed species *E. graminis* be subdivided into several.

GORLENKO, M. V.

GORLENKO, M. V., and KAMYSHKO, C. "Treatment of Wheat Seeds with
a Lime-sulfur Mixture," Sovkhoznoe Proizvodstvo, vol. 4, no. 3,
1944, pp. 45-46. 20 So55

Source: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

P. 2 A/1

GOMALENKO (M. V.) & NAVDENKO (A. I.). Bacterial leaf spot of Oats caused in the USSR by *Bacterium coronafaciens* Ell. - *C. R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, N. 8, iii,
8, pp. 365-368, 1944.

A bacterial leaf spot of oats investigated during 1940 at the Voronezh Station for Plant Protection and during 1941 at the Laboratory for bacterial diseases at the Moscow Station, was identified as *Bacterium [Perseudomonas] coronafaciens* (R.A.M., xxiii, p. 339 and preceding abstract). The disease, which is stated to be widely distributed in the Soviet Union, occurring as far north as the Cola peninsula, becomes visible soon after the appearance of sprouts in the form of watery spots on young oat leaflets. These spots later dry up and turn reddish, the whole leaf blade ultimately dying away. On adult leaves the spots are large and diffuse, angular, brown-red with a lighter centre. They start at the edge but frequently cover the entire blade. The pathogenicity of the organism to oats was demonstrated by means of artificial infection of injured leaves; in three different field experiments in three localities in 1940 and 1941, 100 per cent. infection was obtained after an incubation period of two to three days. The bacterium failed to infect barley, wheat, or rye. Seed collected from badly infested plots was found to account for only 2 to 3 per cent. of diseased plants in the subsequent crop; percentages up to 34.8 occurred, on the other hand, in fields situated next or near to past season's infested plots. It is concluded from these facts that the main source of infection is last season's plant remains. The disease is further spread by rain and wind.

GORLENKO, N. V.

GORLENKO, N. V. "Chemical Treatment of Cucumber Seeds for the
Control of bacterial Diseases," Sad i Ogorod, no. 3, 1946,
pp. 56-58. 80 Sals

Source: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

GORLENKO, N. V.

GORLENKO, N. V. "The Influence of Environmental Factors on the
Development of Powdery Mildew of Wheat," Doklady Vsesoiuznoi
Akademii Sel'skokhozinstvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina, vol.
11, no. 9-10, 1946, M. 13-15. 20 Ak.

Source: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3

GORLENKO, M. V.

GORLENKO, M. V. (Candidate of Biological Sciences, Moscow Station for Plant Protection.) Toxicity of mold hyphomycetes for animals. (A review).

So: Veterinariya; 23; 7; July 1946; Unclassified

TABCON

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3"

R of AM

Соколовский, А.Н. Двадцать пять лет изучения болезней хлебных злаков в ССР (1917-1942). [Twenty five years' study of cereal diseases in U.S.S.R. (1917-1942)] // J. Bot. U.S.S.R., xxxi, 1, pp. 3-17, 1946. [English summary. Received September, 1947.]

This paper reviews, among other items, the results of studies in the U.S.S.R.

on the varietal resistance of cereals to Uredinales, the biology of the rusts, and the relationship between the hosts and parasites. Recently three cereal diseases not previously reported from the U.S.S.R. were found in Azerbaijan, viz., wheat flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) [R.A.M., xxvi, p. 173], *Tilletia panicea* on barley [ibid., xv, p. 400], and a new rye smut, *U. secalis* Uljan [date not cited], which might be a southern race of *U. secalis* [ibid., xviii, p. 166].

The occurrence, during the period concerned, of wheat bunt (*T. tritici*) [*T. caries*] [ibid., xix, p. 391] and other smuts and rye ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*) [ibid., xix, p. 299], is reviewed. Among the bacterial diseases black bacteriosis [*Xanthomonas translucens*] [ibid., xxvi, p. 240] was most destructive on wheat, causing 50 to 90 per cent. yield reductions. Red-eared varieties (Ferrugineum, Milturum) are highly susceptible, white-eared (Latseens, Velutinum) much less so. The results of the virus disease studies have already been noted in this Review [ibid., xviii, p. 210].

GORLENKO (M. V.) & VORONKEVICH (I. V.). The cycle of development of the agent of the bacteriosis of Cucumbers *Bacterium lachrymans* Sm. et Bryan under natural conditions.—*C. R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, li, 8, pp. 641-644, 1946.

The cucumber leaf and fruit disease caused by *Bacterium [Pseudomonas] lachrymans* is stated by Sigriansky to be one of the most serious troubles affecting the crop in the U.S.S.R. [*R.A.M.*, xvi, p. 696; cf. also *ibid.*, xvii, p. 370]. According to Galenovich and Chernysheva in 'Pests and diseases of kitchen-garden crops', 1943 [Russian], the bacteriosis causes a yield reduction of up to 50 per cent. in the Moscow province. A study was carried out at the Moscow Plant Protection Station to supplement the scanty information available in Russian literature on the life-cycle of the pathogen.

Diseased seeds were found to produce infected seedlings (with necrotic cotyledons) which either died or developed into stunted plants yielding few or no fruits. The shrivelled portions of the seedlings crumble and are conveyed by wind or raindrops to the foliage, on which they produce fresh infections. The bacteria are not confined to the seed surface but penetrate deep into the tissues, where they resisted formalin treatment, but infection was reduced from 7·1 to 1·2 per cent. by five minutes' immersion in NIUP-1 (ethyl mercury phosphate) [*ibid.*, xx, p. 296] at 1 in 200. The seeds contract infection at the time of collection, when bacteria from the pulp of diseased fruits penetrate the soft testas of healthy seeds in the same containers. The pathogen was shown experimentally to overwinter only in well-preserved diseased leaves left on the surface of the soil, so that plots on which cucumbers have been grown can be partially freed from infection by autumn tillage; in the course of the next year or two the leaves on the surface, like those buried under the soil, will undergo decomposition and the bacteria inhabiting them will perish. After two to three years the same ground may be replanted with cucumbers.

GORLENKO, I. V.

GORLENKO, I. V., and VORONKEVICH, I. V. "The Causative Agent
(*Erwinia arcidea*) of the Slirny Bacteriosis of Cabbage," Comptes
Renkus (Doklady) de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS, vol. 52
1946, pp. 809-812. 511 F444

Source: SERA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

R.D.A.M.

GORLENKO (M. V.). The toxins of moulds.—*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, liv, 5, pp. 449-451, 1946.

Besides *Stachybotrys alternans*, the agent of a virulent disease of horses in the Ukraine [R.A.M., xxiv, p. 276], nine other ubiquitous moulds obtained from the air of cotton mills, from cotton-wool, and fodder samples, including *Alternaria tenuis* and *Macrosporium [A.] geopyxis*, were experimentally shown to be more or less pathogenic to rabbits. Though the toxicity of the other organisms is lower than that of *S. alternans*, their growth is more rapid and prolific. The minimum doses of toxin of *S. alternans* required to induce slight and severe lesions, respectively, in rabbits' eyes were 0.0000064 and 0.00016 (? gm.) of the dry substance extracted, respectively. All the toxins are readily soluble in acetone, ether, alcohol, and dichlorethane, but not in water. They are endotoxins, confined within the mould itself and not diffusing into the substratum, a matter of some practical importance, inasmuch as contaminated fodder can be freed from the superficial moulds and rendered fit for consumption, e.g. by washing.

GORLENKO, M. V.

"A Parasitic Fungus of Wheat," Sub. 3 Dec 47, Moscow Order of Lenin State U
imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No.457, 18 Apr 55

GORLENKO, I. V.

GORLENKO, I. V., and VORONKOVICH, I. V. "Study of Slime Bacteriosis
of Cabbage," Mikrobiologiya, vol. 16, no. 4, 1947, pp. 300-314
448.3 1562

Source: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

GORLENKO, I. V.

GORLENKO, I. V. "A survey of the Geographical Distribution of
Bacterial Plant Diseases in the USSR," Biulleten' Leskovskogo
Obshchertva Impytatel'i Prirody, Otdel Biologicheskii Novaya
Seriiia, vol. 52, no. 2, 1947, pp. 61-69. 511 P85

Source: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

GORLENKO, M. V.

"Cereal Rust and Measures for Its Control"
Sel'khozgiz, Moscow, 1948
USDA Trans 333
CTS 43

CA

11c

The toxins of molds. M. V. Gorlenko. *Am. Rev. Seriel Med.*, 5, 183-4(1948). Stachybotriotoxicosis, a disease of horses, shows lesions of the mucous membranes induced by a toxin elaborated by *Stachybotrys alternans*. The toxin in the mold can be extd. from mycelium and spores by Me_2CO or some other org. solvent (Et_2O , alc., $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2$) in a Soxhlet app. or a separatory funnel. Equine stachybotriotoxicosis is not only induced by *Stachybotrys alternans*, but may be caused by other molds (*Mucor*, *Aspergillus goezypini*, *Alternaria tenuis*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus candidus*, *Penicillium glaucum*, *Chadaporum herbarium*, *Rhizopus nigricans*, *Mucor*, and *Trichocomaceum variegatum*). These toxins are similar to stachybotriotoxin. They are all endotoxins. The medium upon which the mold grows does not contain any toxin. A very small quantity of toxin induces lesions in animals, indicating that the molds produce powerful toxins. *Stachybotrys alternans* and *Aspergillus candidus* produce more powerful toxins than *Aspergillus niger*. The toxins tested dissolved readily in Me_2CO , Et_2O , and $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2$, sparingly in petroleum, and did not dissolve in water. A comparison of the properties of mold toxins showed a close similarity and suggested several common characteristics.
W. R. Henn

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3

12

CA

Phytopathogenic bacteria in the soil. M. V. Gorlenko
and I. V. Voronkevich. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* 26,
99-104(1948). - A review. Julian F. Smith

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3"

GORIENKO, M. V.

IBSR/Biology - Soil, Bacteria

Nov/Dec 48

"Phytopathogenic Bacteria in the Soil," M. V.
GORIENKO, 5 pp

"USSR Sci. Sovrem Biol." Vol XXVI, No 3 (6)

Classifies phytopathogenic bacteria according to
vitality in nonsterile ground. Considers probable
that bacteria which are not highly pathogenic die
quickly. Some, like *Bac. mesentericus*, survive,
but it is not certain that they multiply. Further
studies of temperature, types of soil, and causes

3/5013

IBSR/Biology - Soil, Bacteria
(Contd)

Nov/Dec 48

of inviability are needed to aid in controlling
these organisms.

3/5013

GORLENKO, N. V.

GORLENKO, N. V. "Most Important Plant Diseases Which are Prevalent
in the Central Area of U.S.S.R.," in Kalendar' Prirody SSSR:
Estestvenno-Isotricheskii Spravochnik, Moscow, 1949, pp. 57-80. 409 1553
Ispytateli Prirody, Moscow, 1949, pp. 57-80. 409 1553

Source: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

GORLENKO, M. V.

GORLENKO, M. V. "Survival of Phytopathogenic Bacteria in the Soil."

Sovetskaja Agromomija, no. 7, 1949, pp. 77-81. 20 So8L

SOURCE: SIRA SI 90-53 15 Dec. 1963

PA 59/49771

GORLENKO, M. V.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3

USSR/Medicine - Plant Diseases Jan/Feb 49
Medicine - Microbiology

Results of Studies Conducted to Determine the
Nature of Bacteriosis of Plants in the USSR
During the Period 1917 to 1947," M. V.
Gorlenko, Moscow Affiliate, All-Union Inst
for Protection of Plants, 11 pp

"Mikrobiol" Vol XVIII, No 1

Many scientists and several institutions are
studying bacteriosis of plants. Discusses
method of diagnosis of bacteriosis of plants,
and the bacteriophages of phytopathogenic bacteria.
Gives results of studies conducted on various

USSR/Medicine - Plant (Contd) Jan/Feb 49
Diseases

bacterioses. Includes long bibliography of
Soviet work in this field. Submitted
6 Feb 48.

59/49771

PA 53/49T60

GORLENKO, M. V.

USSR/Medicine - Bacteria, Phytopathogenic Mar/Apr 49
Medicine - Bacteriology

"Survival in the Soil of Phytopathogenic Bacteria,"
M. V. Gorlenko, I. V. Voronkevich, 5 pp

"Byul Mosk Obshch Ispy Prirod, Otdel Biol" Vol LIV,
No 2

Tabulates data on the life expectancy of five types
of bacteria in sterile and nonsterile soil. None
lasted more than 10 days in nonsterile soil, but
Bacteria aroideae lasted over 9 months in sterile
soil.

53/49T60

GORLENKO, E. V.

"Environment and Plant Diseases; Biological and Ecological Works on the Parasites of Plants," Moscow, 1950.

GORLENGO, N.V.; ~~XXXXXX~~

"Diseases of Plants and their External Environment" (Bolezni rasteniy i vneishnaya sreda), Moscow Society of Naturalists, M., 1950

Review of Applied Mycology

БОЛЕНКО (М. В.) & ВОРОСКЕВИЧ (Л. В.). Черная бактериальная пятнистость томата. [Bacterial black spot of Tomato.] Докл. Акад. сельскохоз. наук. Алемма [Rep. Lenin Agric. Sci.], 1930, 3, pp. 24-29, 1930.

In 1930 *Bacterium corynorhini* [*Xanthomonas corynorhini*: R.L.M., 29, p. 62] was isolated from diseased tomatoes at the Pan Slav Institute for Plant Protection, Moscow, and was found to be the cause of the bacterial black spot of tomatoes which has been present in several regions of the U.S.S.R. since 1936 [ibid., 18, p. 379]. Studies on five strains of the bacterium showed that the best growth on potato agar occurred between 25 and 30° C. Under both experimental and field conditions fairly high temperature combined with high humidity appeared to be most conducive to the development of the disease, the time just before and up to the beginning of fruit maturity (June and July) being the most favourable in the field.

Control measures [ibid., 28, p. 109] include changing the soil and disinfecting the woodwork of frames in which the disease has been observed, disinfection of seed obtained from infected areas, and deep ploughing of all plant debris in the autumn.

GORLINSK, N. V.

"Proto-pathogenous Bacteria and Bacteria Insect-carriers" (p. 45 -48) by Dorofeiko, I. V.
and Voronkovich, I. V.

SO: Progress of Contemporary Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XXIX, No. 3, 1950.

GORLENKO, M. V.

PA162T77

USSR/Medicine - Plants, Parasites Jan/Feb 50
Plant Pathology

"Most Significant Results of Studying Diseases of
Agricultural Plants in the USSR," M. V. Gorlenko,
7 pp

"Byul Mosk Obshch Ispytat Prirody, Otdel Biol"
Vol LV, No 1

Discusses development of study of plant pests and
diseases in USSR, dividing plants into 15 different
groups and touching briefly on main results in each
group.

162T77

GORLENKO, M. V.

GORLENKO, M. V. Wheat Diseases, State Publishers of Agricultural
Literature, Moscow, 1951, 253 pp. L61.02 G67B

SOURCE: SIRA SI 90-53 15 Dec. 1953

USSR/Biology - Antibiotics, Plant Diseases

Sep/Oct 51

"Biological Role of Phytoncides in Higher Plants,"
M. V. Gorlenko Yu. I. Shneider

"Zhur Obshch Biol, Vol XII, No 5, 363-366

Discusses the theory of B. P. Tokin who assumes that the production of phytoncides is a process of evolution in certain plants who by this process create a natural immunity to certain bacterial diseases. The authors conducted expts which demonstrated that the effects of phytoncides on bacterial diseases affecting citrus crops is seasonal, and that the pathogenic microflora of plants is undergoing a const change. Their

224T3

conclusions are that phytoncides as a biol phenomena are to be considered only in the light of the general condition of the plants which produce them. Study is now conducted on the effects of phytoncides on bacteria pathogenic to certain types of plants, particularly the effect of garlic and onion phytoncides on diseases affecting these particular plants and others.

GORLENKO, M.V.

224T3

CA

Biological action of phytocides in higher plants M. V.
Gorobetsko and Yu. I. Shneldet. Zhur. Obshchel Biol. 12:
363-7 (1951).—Phytocides formed by citrus trees are active
in summer against *Bacterium citri*, less active against
Bacterium syringae, and inert to *Bacterium coryneum*.
These 3 organisms are not identical, as some suppose.
Phytocides of higher plants are not necessarily effective
when isolated; they depend on their environment.

Julian P. Smith

GORLENKO, M. V.

GORLENKO, M. V. "Bacterial Diseases of Fruit Trees in the U.S.S.R.,"
Mikrobiologiya, vol. 20, no. 5, 1951, L48.3 M582

SOURCE: SIRA SI 90-53 15 Dec. 1953

GORLENKO, M. V. ; D'YAKOVA, G. A.

Trees - Diseases and pests

Bacterial diseases of fruit trees in the USSR. Mikrobiologiya., 20, no. 6, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

M. GORLENKO, I. SCHNEIDER,

"The Biological role of the phytoncides of higher plants." Tr. From the Russian.
(ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETICE. SERIA BIOLOGIE., Vol. 7, seria a II-a, no. 14, July/Sept 1952,
Bucuresti, Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Unclassified.

GORLINEC, PROF. M. V., ISAYL'SON, V. F.

Vine crops

Using a method grafting in the fight against root rot in
vine crops. Sad i og. No. 8, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

GORLENKO, M. V.

"Diseases of Tobacco and a System of Measures for Combating Them," by Dr. S. Ye. Grushevoy. Reviewed By M.V.Gorlenko, Tabak, 13, No. 3, 1952.

GORLENKO, M. V.

GORLENKO, M. V.. "Corn (Maize) Diseases in the Moscow Area,"
Selkhozizdat i Semenovodstvo, vol. 19, no. 5 1952 pp. 79-80.
61.9 Se5

SOURCE: SIRA SI 90-53 15 Dec. 1953

CORLEONE, N. Y.

9082110

"Outstanding Russian mycologist and microbiologist - Ilya Il'ich
Serebrov (On the occasion of 25th anniversary of his death)"
SOURCE: MICROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 21, No. 2, March/April 1952

M. V. GORLENKO

USSR 600

Botany-Pathology

Book on plant diseases ("Plant diseases and environment." Reviewed by N.A. Cheremisinov). Priroda 41 no. 3:125-127 Mr '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1953. Unclassified.
2

GORIUNO, S.V.

"Determining the Viability of Winter Zoospores in the Organism of Potato Wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Pers.," Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, vol. 82, 1952, pp. 489-492. 511 pslv.

Re: SIRA - S1-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

ПОЛЯКОВА, Н. А.; ДОКЛАДЫ АН ССР

Potatoes - Diseases and pests

Determination of viability of hibernal zoosporangia of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Sphilb). Pers., the causative agent of the potato wart. Dokl. AN SSSR, 62, No. 3, 1952.

Institut Biologii Akademii Nauk SSSR. recd. 9 Nov 1951

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 1953, Uncl.

GORLENKO, M.V., professor; VORONKEVICH, I.V., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Bacterial diseases of plants] Bakterial'nye bolezni rastenii.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaia nauka," 1953. 162 p. [Microfilm]
(Botany--Pathology) (Plant diseases) (MLRA 7:11)

СОВЕТСКИЙ, Н. В.

Бактериальные болезни растений ("Бактериальные болезни растений") "Секретная записка"
(Soviet Diseases) Press.

The booklet consists of two parts: general and special. The first part gives general information on bacterial diseases of plants, and the second describes the chief diseases of this group.

The booklet is intended for university students.

SO: Sovetskije knigi (Soviet Books), No. 106, 1953, Moscow, (U-6172)

GORLENKO, M. N. ed.

Nematode diseases of agricultural plants and measures to control them; results
of the Second All-Union Conference on Nematodes. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz
lit-ry, 1954. 109 p.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3

Gorilenko, M.V.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3"

GORLENKO, M. V.
USSR/Biology

FD 300

Card 1/1

Author : Gorlenko, M. V., Voronkevich, I. V., and Uspenskaya, G. D.

Title : The biology of *Pseudomonas tumefaciens* -- the causative agent of root cancer in plants

Periodical : Mikrobiologiya, 23, 321-330, May/Jun 1954

Abstract : The biology of *Ps. tumefaciens* was investigated in order to discover effective measures for combatting the widespread disease of fruit trees which it causes, i.e. root cancer. The parasitic characteristics of *Ps. tumefaciens* were found to be very unstable, and were rapidly lost in the absence of susceptible plants in both sterile and non-sterile (neutrally reacting) soil. Plants could not be infected, and pathogenic cultures could not be isolated from infested soil in which the pH was 5.0 or lower. Six strains of fungus-antagonists to *Ps. tumefaciens* related to 4 species of the genus *Penicillium* were isolated from fertilized soil. It was concluded that root cancer of plants could be controlled by acidifying the soil or introducing antagonistic microorganisms into it. Four tables; two photographs. Twenty-two references, 15 Soviet.

Institution : The Moscow Plant Protection Station

Submitted : August 10, 1953

GORLENKO, M. V.

USSR/Biology - Phytopathology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 10/46

Authors : Gorlenko, M. V., Prof.

Title : Accomplishments in phytopathology in the People's Republic Bulgaria

Periodical : Priroda, 43/9, 67-70, Sep 1954

Abstract : A description is given of a visit to various institutions in Bulgaria where work is carried on in combatting plant diseases. Particular attention is paid to viruses such as solanum virus 2 which attacks potatoes. Research of viruses which attack other vegetables, grapes and roses is discussed. Illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

GORLENKO, M.V.

Phytopathological essays. Biul.MOIP Otd.biol 59 no.1:85-93 Ja-F '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

(Botany--Pathology) (Fungi, Pathogenic)

GORLEJKO, M.V.

Relation of origin to viability of phytopathogenic fungi and
bacteria in the soil. Vest.Mosk.un. no.9:95-101 S '55, (MIRA 9:1)
(Fungi, Pathogenic) (Soil micro-organisms)

GORLENKO, M.V., professor

Use of solar energy for controlling loose smut in wheat. Priroda
44 no.11:115-116 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Moskovskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy.
(Solar radiation) (Smuts)

Griby - druz'ia i vragi cheloveka
VORONKEVICH, I.V.; GORLENKO, Mikhail Vladimirovich, professor; ZHURAVLEV, I.I.;
NOVOTEL'NOVA, N.S.; STEPANOV, K.M.; KHOKHRYAKOV, M.K.; GAMZAYEVA, M.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Fungi, man's friends and enemies] Griby - druz'ia i vragi cheloveka.
Pod red. M.V.Gorlenko. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaja nauka,"
1956. 187 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Fungi)

GORLENO, M. V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk.; SHNEYDER, Yu. I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Summer seeding as means of controlling bacterial pustule in beans.
Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 21 no.8:38-40 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Moskovskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy. Predstavлено sektsiyey zashchity rasteniy Vsesoyuznoy ordena Lenina akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Beans--Diseases and pests)

GORLENKO, M.V.; VORONKEVICH, I.V.; MAKSIMOVA, T.S.

Relation of the onion fly and onion bulb fly to bacteria causing soft rot in plants. Zool.zhur. 35 no.1:16-20 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Moskovskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy.
(Flies) (Insects as carriers of plant diseases)

GORLENKO, M.V., professor.

Predacesus fungi. Priroda 45 no.3:110-111 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Pungi)

Gorlenko, M.V.

USSR / General Division, History, Classics, Personnel

A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 64

Author : Gorlenko, M.V.

Inst : Not Given

Title : A.A. Yachevskiy and Practical Phytopathology (On the 25th Anniversary of his Death)

Orig Pub : Zashchita rast. ot vredit. i bolezney, 1957, No 4, 59

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

GORLENKO, M.V.

L.I. Kursanov's works on the physiology of fungi; on the eightieth anniversary of his birth and second anniversary of his death. *Fiziol. rast.* 4 no.1:93-97 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra nizshikh rasteniy Biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Moskva.

(Kursanov, Lev Ivanovich, 1877-1955)

(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

GORELENKO, M.V.

USSR/Plant Diseases. General Problems.

c-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25318.

Author : Gorlenko, M.V.

Inst :

Title : Forty Years Work in Plant Immunity.
(Sorok let rabot po imunitetu rasteniy).

Orig Pub: Zashchita rast. ot vredit. i bolezney, 1957, No 5, 15-18.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3

GORLENKO, M.V.

Phytoncides of the higher plants. Usp. sovr. biol. 43 no.1:127-130
Ja-F '57
(PHYTONCIDES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000616220010-3"

AUTHORS:

Gorlenko, M. V.

Gorlenko, M. V., Chinnov, Ye. A., Levkina, L. N., 20-3-45/46

TITLE:

A Biochemical Method for Determining the Parasitism in Fungi From the Genera Alternaria and Cladosporium. (Biohimicheskiy metod opredeleniya parazitizma u gribov iz rodov Alternaria i Cladosporium)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 514-516 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Investigation results concerning the capacity of the genera of these fungi to accumulate amido nitrogen in the culture-medium at the expense of the pepton contained therein, are given in this report. The parasitism of these two fungi is different. Concerning the Fusarium species, and inverse dependence between the quantity of the said nitrogen, and the parasitic acitivity of the species of the fungus was stated in previous elaborate studies. In this way the grade of parasitism of these two species of fungi could be expressed in the laboratory according to the character of their nitrogoen-alimentation. Now the same operations were carried out with the genera of fungi referred to in the title. Amongst 5 species Alternaria (table 1) parasitic species accumulate up to 6 mg amido nitrogen in the culture-medium, facultative parasites compile up to 12, whereas the saprophytic species accumulate still more of it. A more intensive exploitation of the nitrogen by the parasites is apparently connected with the better accomodation of

Card 1/3

A Biochemical Method for Determining the Parasitism in Fungi From the Genera Alternaria and Cladosporium.^{45,46}

their fermentation apparatus to the utilization of amino acid. The study of the forms of Alternaria tenuis Nees, isolated from various substrates, has shown that this species is physiologically non-homogeneous. The forms from germinating seeds approach more the parasites, whereas the forms from inactive "substrate" completely disclose their saprophytic nature. Therefore Alt.tenuis is a collective species. The evolution of the physiological properties is ahead of the morphological evolution, the latter of which is more conservative with fungi. Analogous data on 5 Cladosporium species are shown in table 2. In this case too, the difference in the accumulation of nitrogen between the parasites and saprophytes is remarkable. The facultative parasites used in this test were artificially cultivated long before and are supposed to have partly lost their parasitical properties. The results are therefore less clear. The physiological characteristic feature of the parasitism of this group of fungi partly agrees with the characteristic of Krangauz (reference 2) with respect to morphological symptoms. Based upon the differentiation of parasitism, achieved by the above method, a more general significance of this phenomenon can be accepted and applied for the same purpose in the case of other groups of fungi. However, specific classifications of values had to be stipulated for the species of each genus. There are

Card 2/3

A Biochemical Method for Determining the Parasitism in Fungi
From the Genera Alternaria and Cladosporium.

20-3-45/46

2 tables and 4 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy
gosudarstvenny universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: June 28, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GORLENKO, M.V.

In memory of Professor L.I. Kursanov (1877-1954); on the third
anniversary of his death. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki
no.2:184 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Kursanov, Lev Ivanovich, 1877-1954)

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| CATEGORY | : Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. | 0 |
| ABS. JOUR. | : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11271 | |
| AUTHOR | : Gorlenko, M. V., Bushkova, L. N. | |
| INST. | : Moscow State University | |
| TITLE | : The Ascigerous Stage of the Causative Agent of the Ascochyta Blight of Pea (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>). ORIG. PUB. | : Zashchita rast. ot vredit. i bolezney, 1958, No. 3, 60 |
| ABSTRACT | Experiment set up by the Department of Lower Plants at MGU (Moscow State University) corroborated the existence of the ascigerous stage of causative agent of the ascochyta blight of the pea (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>) under the environmental conditions of USSR, which was described by I. Kh. Kovachevskiy in 1936 for the environmental conditions of Bulgaria and was named <i>Mycosphaerella rabieri</i> Kovach. A description of the fungus is cited. | |
| CARD: 1/1 | | |

GORLENKO, M.V.; GLUSHENKOVA, T.I.

Biology of the causative agent of common corn smut (*Ustilago zeae* (Beckm) Unger). Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;biol.nauki no.3: 106-109 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests) (Smuts)

GORLENKO, M.V.; BUSHKOVA, L.N.

Ascus stage of the ascochyta disease in chick peas. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. 3 no.3:60 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Chick-pea—Diseases and pests)

GORLENKO, M. ✓

All-Union Conference on virus diseases of plants. Zashch. rast.
ot vred; i bol. 3 no:3:61 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Virus diseases of plants--Congresses)

GORLENKO, M.V., prof.

Professor N.A.Naumov's 70th birthday. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i
bol. 3 no.4:61 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Naumov, Nikolai Aleksandrovich, 1888-)

GORLENKO, M.V.; CHINNOV, Ye.A.

Austrian scientist at Moscow University. Nauch.dokl,vys.shkoly;
biol.nauki no.3:192-193 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(MICROBIOLOGY)

GORLENKO, M.V.

Notes on a journey to Afghanistan. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 63 no.3:
149-154 My-Je '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(AFGHANISTAN--DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL)

GORLENKO, M. V.

"Biochemical Method for Determination of Parasitism in Hyphomycetes, Fungi Imperfecti."
Paper submitted for the Int'l Botanical Congress, Montreal, Canada, 19-29 Aug 1959.

Moscow University, U.S.S.R.

GORLENKO, Mikhail Vladimirovich, prof.; VORONKEVICH, I.V., red.;
SIDOROVA, V.I., red.izd-va; TITOVA, L.L., tekhn.red.

[Short course on the immunity of plants to infectious
diseases] Kratkii kurs immmuniteta rastenii k infektsionnym
bolezniam. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Sovetskaiia nauka," 1959.
248 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Plants--Disease and pest resistance)

ZHAMIN, V.A.; VOLKOVA, L.A.; RUBIN, B.A.; GOBLENKO, M.V.; PARSADANOVA,
K.G., red.; GRIGORCHUK, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Problems in the development of agricultural science in the
Chinese People's Republic] Nekotorye voprosy razvitiia sel'sko-
khoziaistvennoi nauki v KNR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola,"
1959. 293 p.
(MIRA 13:7)
(China--Agriculture)

GORLENKO, M. N. (Moscow)

"Physiological characteristics of geographical populations of some phytopathogenic microorganisms."

report submitted for the International Conference on Scientific Problems of Plant Protection, Budapest, 19-22 July 1960.

SOV/25-59-1-15/51

AUTHOR: Gorlenko, M.V., Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor

TITLE: The Immunity of Plants (Immunitet rasteniy)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 1, pp 27 - 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with methods of improving the immunity of plants against vermin and disease. Recent research studies made by V.I. Popov, Scientific Co-worker of the Voronezhskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy (Voronezh Station for the Protection of Plants) showed that the immunity of cabbage against vascular bacteriosis is determined by the relation of mechanical and parenchymatous tissue. Professor B.A. Rubin, and Doctor of Biological Sciences Ye. V.Artsikhovskaya, carried out experiments in the Institut biokhimii akademii SSSR (Institute of Biochemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences) and stated the importance of oxidizing enzymes of the plants in this connection. M.S. Dunin, Professor of the Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (Moscow Academy of Agriculture imeni K.A. Timiryazev) proved that parasites are correlated to a fixed age or stage of development of the plants. A.I. Solov'yeva, Candidate

Card 1/2

The Immunity of Plants

SOV/25-59-1-15/51

of Agricultural Sciences, (Sredneaziatskiy institut zashchity rasteniy - Central Asian Institute of Plant Protection) studied various diseases of the cotton plant, trying to develop new more resistant varieties. The importance of the selection of plants with greater immunity was the main topic of the 1958 session of VASKhNIL, A.Ya. Kameraz, working in the Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (All-Union Institute of Plant-Growing) e.g. dealt with the potato plant. Professor T.D. Strakhov of Khar'kov University and his co-workers are engaged in research on the use of micro-elements for increasing the immunity of plants. Professor T.I. Fedotova (All-Union Institute of Plant Protection) and several other scientists proved that non-root feeding of the plants is another method of intensifying their immunity of diseases. There are 6 drawings.

Card 2/2

GORLENKO, M.V.; ISHCHENKO, L.A.; CHINNOV, Ye.A.

Cultural and physiological characteristics of geographical populations of Venturia inaequalis Ad. and Venturia pirina Fuck. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.1:88-92 '59.
(MIRA 12:5)
1. Rekomendovana kafedroy nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(PEAR SCAB) (APPLE SCAB)

GORLENKO, M.V., CHUVYEVSKAYA, H.H.

Species and interrelationships of certain tumor-producing phyto-pathogenic bacteria. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:
135-138 '59.
(NIRA 12:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Bacteria, Phytopathogenic)

GORLENKO, M.V.

G.S.Nevodovskii's priority in describing a new powdery mildew
fungus occurring on oak. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 12:157-159
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Mildew)

TIKHONOVА, N.A.; GORLENKO, M.V., doktor biol. nauk

Utilization of solar energy in controlling loose smut of winter
barley in the Crimean Province. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 24 no.5:38-40
'59. (MIRA 12:?)

1. Krymskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya
stantsiya. Predstavlena sektsiyey zashchity rasteniy Vsesoyuznoy
akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina.
(Crimea--Barley--Diseases and pests)
(Smuts) (Solar energy)

GORLENKO, M.V.; KONDAKOVA, Ye.I.; PLETNEVA, O.I.

Biology of predaceous fungi. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 64 no.5:
89-97 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(FUNGI) (NEMATODA)

KATALYMOV, M.V.; CHURBANOV, V.M.; RYABOVA, S.I.; KNYAZEVA, M.A.; SEZEMOVA,
Z.S.; PALILOVA, N.I.; GORLENKO, M.V.

Studying different ways and methods for applying trace element
fertilizers. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:53-54 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Trace elements) (Fertilizers and manures)

CHUMAYEVSKAYA, M.A.; GORLENKO, M.V.

A new bacteriosis of carrots in the U.S.S.R. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly:
biol.nauki no.4:114-116 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudar-
stvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(CARROTS--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(BACTERIA, PHYTOPATHOGENIC)

GORLENKO, M.V.

Verticillium wilt of cotton is on the agenda. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. 5 no.1:62-63 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Cotton wilt)

NATAL'INA, O. B., detsent; GORLENKO, M. V., prof.; KULIK, S. A.,
kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Brief reports. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.5:63
My '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Saratovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Natal'ina).
2. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Gorlenko).

(Plants, Protection of)

GORDEIKO, M.V., prof.

Rust of grain crops. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5
no.9:17-19 S '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Krusts (Fungi))
(Grain--Diseases and pest resistance)

GORLENKO, Mikhail Vladimirovich, prof.; KUZNETSOV, P.A., red.; YEZHOOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Bacterial diseases of plants; fundamentals of the study of plant bacterioses] Bakterial'nye bolezni rastenii; osnovy ucheniia o bakteriozakh rastenii. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vp "Vysshiaia shkola," 1961. 199 p. (MIRA 14:9) (Bacteria, Phytopathogenic)

GORLENKO, M.V., prof., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, P.M., akademik, red.; DUNIN,
M.S., prof., red.; TVERSKOV, D.L., doktor biolog. nauk, red.
SUVALOV, I.S., red.; ANTONOVA, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Immunity of plants to diseases and pests] Immunitet rastenii
k bolezniam i vrediteliam. Pod obshchey red. M.V.Gorlenko,
Moskva, Sel'khozgiz. 1961. 245 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.
Lenina.

(Plants—Diseases and pests)

GORLENKO, M.V.

Some interesting parasitic fungi from Afghanistan. Bot. mat.
Otd. spor. rast. 14:241-243 Ja'61. (MIRA 17:2)

GORLENKO, M.V., prof.

- Harmfulness of the crown-gall disease of fruit trees. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. .6 no.7:18-19 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:5)
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra nizshikh rasteniy,
Moskva.
(Crown-gall disease) (Fruit trees--Diseases and pests)

GORLENKO, M.V., prof.

Stem rot of corn and sorgo. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
6 no. 8:45-46 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut.
(Corn (Maize)-Diseases and pests)
(Sorghum-Diseases and pests)

GORLENKO, M.V., prof.

Contribution of universities to agriculture. Zashch. rast. ot
pred. i bol. 6 no.9:57-58 S '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Plants, Protection of--Research)

GORLENKO, M.V.; KHE LI-YUAN' [Ho Li-yüan]

Biochemical properties of the causative agents of the soft rot of plants; *Pectobacterium phytophthorum* (Appel) Waldee, *P. carotovorum* (Jones) Waldee, *P. aroideae* (Towns.) Waldee. *Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv.* 16 no.6:26-36 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Bacteria, Phytopathogenic)

GORLENKO, M.V.; BUSHKOVA, L.N.

Specialization of *Pseudomonas lachrymans* (Sm. et Bryan) Carsner
producing cucumber bacteriosis. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no.4:
93-101 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(*PSEUDOMONAS LACHRYMANS*)
(VINE CROPS--DISEASE AND PEST RESISTANCE)

GORLENKO, Mikhail Vladimirovich, prof.; PARSADANOVA, K.G., red.;
YEZHOOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Concise course in the immunity of plants to communicable
diseases] Kratkii kurs immuniteta rastenii k infektsion-
nym bolezniam. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
"Vysshiaia shkola," 1962. 302 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra nizshikh rasteniy Biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Moskva (for Gorlenko).
(Plants--Disease and pest resistance)

GORLENKO, M.V., prof.

Possibilities of using antibiotics. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
7 no.1:26-29 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Antibiotics)
(Plant diseases)

GORLENKO, M.V., prof.

Fiftieth anniversary of the Voronezh Plant Protection Station.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.11:58-60 N '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

GORLENKO, M.V., prof.

What kind of nursery stock should be released from nurseries;
results of discussions. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 7 no.5:18-
19 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Nursery stock) (Crown-gall disease)

GORLENKO, M.V.; LEVKINA, L.M.; USPENSKAYA, G.D.; CHINNOV, Ye.A.

Investigation of the physiology and biochemistry of some
parasitic fungi; evolution of the parasitism of fungi.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 17 no.3:49-55 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)
1. Kafedra nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo universiteta.
(FUNGI, PHYTOPATHOGENIC)

GORLENKO, M.V.

Changes in the composition of the parasitic flora of a series of
cultivated plants of the Soviet Union. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
biol.nauki no.2:115-120 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(BACTERIA, PHYTOPATHOGENIC) (FUNGI, PHYTOPATHOGENIC)

GORLENKO, M.V.; KURITSYNA, D.S.

Antibiotics in controlling plant diseases. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 8 no.2:28-29 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Plant diseases) (Antibiotics)

GORLENKO, M.V.

Use of antibiotics in phytopathological practice. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6* Biol. pochv. 18 no.3210-17 My-Je'63 (MIRA 1787)

1. Kafedra nizshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo universiteta.